PROPERTY OF THE LIBRARY OF THE
OCT 16 1959
WOMAN'S UNIVERSITY OF N.C. COLLEGE

FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Reg U.S. Pat. Off. Published weekly Oct. 1-Oct. 7, 1959
Vol. XIX, No. 988

Week in Headlines

International

Soviet premier flew to Peiping to confer with Red Chinese leaders after his U.S. visit.

Communist Chinese renewed threats to "liberate" Formosa.

Soviet scientists fired rocket to circle moon.

United States

East Coast ports paralyzed by longshore strike, President took first step toward Taft-Hartley injunction.

President intervened in steel strike, failed to win settlement.

Treasury sold Govt. notes at 5% interest, top rate since 1929.

Judge authorized du Pont to keep its General Motors stock.

WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Khrushchev in China. Soviet Premier Khrushchev left Moscow Sept. 29 for Peiping to attend celebrations of Communist China's 10th anniversary. His departure for China came less than 31 hours after he returned to Moscow from his U.S. visit & talks with Pres. Eisenhower.

Arriving in Peiping Sept. 30 aboard his TU-114 turboprop airliner, Khrushchev told welcoming Chinese leaders, including Pres. Liu Shao-chi, Premier Chou En-lai & CP Chrmn. Mao Tse-tung, that "we must make all efforts to create conditions for the establishment of world peace."

Khrushchev termed his visit to the U.S. & talks with Mr. Eisenhower "valuable." He told the Chinese that he & the President had "frankly discussed big problems which we must solve and [had] tried to create an atmosphere for cooperation & peaceful coexistence, thereby contributing to . . . peace."

Addressing a Peiping banquet in his honor, Khrushchev, in a presumed warning to Chinese leaders, said Sept. 30: "We [Soviet-bloc nations] . . . must do everything possible to preclude war as a means for settling outstanding questions"; although the Communist nations had "created a mighty potential," "this certainly does not mean that . . . we should test the stability of the capitalist system by force"; "even such a noble & progressive system as socialism cannot be imposed by force of arms against the will of the people"; "this would be wrong," and "the peoples would never understand & would never support [it]."

Premier Chou told the banquet that the Soviet leader had succeeded in his mission as "an envoy of peace." He declared that Chinese leaders "welcome[d] the communiqué" with which Khrushchev & Pres. Eisenhower had ended their Camp David talks.

A Khrushchev message read to a Peiping rally Sept. 28 by CP Central Com. Secy. Mikhail A. Suslov, leader of the official Soviet delegation to the anniversary celebration, had declared that "imperialist foes" & "revisionists" would fail in efforts to drive a wedge between the USSR & Red China. It hailed the Chinese Communist rise to power as the most historic event since the 1917 revolution.

Wide World

Khrushchev (left), Mrs. Eisenhower, Mrs. Khrushchev & Pres. Eisenhower at Soviet Embassy in Washington Sept. 16 during Khrushchev visit to U.S.

Khrushchev, who had been accompanied to China by Foreign Min. Gromyko, ended secret talks with Mao, Chou, Liu & other Chinese leaders and left Peiping Oct. 4 for Moscow via Vladivostock. No statement was issued by the Soviet & Chinese leaders on their conversations, but observers traced this to the fact that Khrushchev's 4-day stay had not been a formal state visit.

Chinese Threats. Communist China's 10th anniversary, marked Oct. 1 with a parade of hundreds of thousands of troops & civilians through Peiping's Square of Heavenly Peace, brought renewed declarations of intent to "liberate" Formosa from Nationalist Chinese rule.

(The Peiping parade reviewed by Khrushchev, Mao and other Chinese & Soviet-bloc leaders, included a flyby of 45 jet bombers & 100 jet fighters, all described as Chinese-built.)

Addressing a Peiping rally Sept. 28, Pres. Liu charged that the U.S. "still occupies our territory, Taiwan [Formosa]," and warned that Red China "absolutely could not tolerate" this situation. "We Chinese people," he declared, "are determined to liberate our territory of Taiwan, Penghu [the Pescadores], Quemoy & Matsu."* He lauded the Communist commitment to coexistence of states with differing social systems, but he asserted that "on the other hand to safeguard peace we must curb aggression."

The threat to use force to end Nationalist rule of Formosa was reiterated Oct. 1 by Marshal Lin Piao, Red Chinese defense minister, in an address to the Peiping military parade. Lin pledged that China would "never invade anyone nor . . . allow anyone to invade us," but he reiterated that China would "liberate" Formosa "in one way or another" and that no foreign power could prevent it.

Foreign Min. Chen Yi, in an article written for Moscow's Izvestia & reprinted Oct. 4 by the Peiping People's Daily, said that in the 10 years since Red China's birth, U.S. "imperialists have carried out a series of aggressive acts & war threats against new China, fully revealing that they are the enemy of the Chinese people." He charged that despite a recent lessening of East-West tension, "up to the present the United States has not renounced its policy of aggression & war."

Chen denounced the U.S.' role in Korea, Formosa & the "scheme of creating 2 Chinas." "We firmly demand that American troops pull out of the Taiwan area," he said. "Taiwan is Chinese territory, and the Chinese people are determined to liberate it."

U.S. Warns USSR on China. A warning that the U.S. considered the USSR partially responsible for the actions of Communist China & other Soviet-bloc nations was issued Oct. 6 by State Secy. Herter.

Herter told his 2d Washington news conference: "There is no question in our minds that [the USSR's] demand for recognition as the leader of the Communist world places upon the Russians a degree of responsibility for the actions of other members of the bloc that is very real." He made it clear that this responsibility specifically applied to Red China's actions with respect to Laos, Korea & Formosa.

Herter conceded, however, that the USSR & Red China each seemed to follow "a rather different line" on the solution of international disputes by negotiation instead of by force. He noted that while Soviet Premier Khrushchev, during his China visit, had "talked quite eloquently" on the need for a peaceful East-West settlement, Chinese CP Chrmn. Mao "never made any statement" on the subject, "either on Mr. Khrushchev's arrival or . . . departure."

*Communist Chinese shore batteries suspended their alternate-day shelling of Quemoy & other nearby Nationalist-held islands Sept. 29-Oct. 1 in honor of Red China's 10th anniversary.

REFERENCES In brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

FOF ADVISORY BOARD

Letters: Prof. A. J. BARNOUW, Columbia
Political Science: Prof. FRANCIS W. COKER, Yale
Economics: Prof. J. ANTON DE HAAS, Claremont
Science: DAVID DIETZ, Scripps-Howard Newspapers
Education: Dr. HARRY D. GIDEONSE, Pres. B'klyn Coll.
History: JOHN GUNTHER
News Analysis: H. V. KALTENBORN
World Affairs: WILLIAM L. SHIRER
Latin America: Prof. FRANK TANNENBAUM, Columbia
Library Service: Dr. C. C. WILLIAMSON, Columbia

He said it was "very difficult to gauge" how "deep the differences" were between the USSR & Red China. He asserted that for "outward appearances" the 2 countries "would continue to indicate that they are working very closely together," despite any policy differences.

Herter's thesis of Soviet responsibility for other Communist nations was reiterated Oct. 7 by State Undersecy. C. Douglas Dillon in an address before a New York conference of the Far East-America Council of Commerce & Industry.

Dillon charged that Communist China had intensified its "propaganda attacks" on the U.S. "while, at the same time, they continue[d] to emphasize their close ties with the Soviet Union & their subordination to their senior partner in what they call 'the great camp of peace, democracy & socialism headed by the Soviet Union.'" "If we are to believe the Communists' own reiterated recognition of Soviet leadership," he said, "then the men in the Kremlin must share responsibility for Peiping's actions."

Dillon warned Red China against any new threat to Formosa. He asserted that "an attempt to seize Taiwan [Formosa] & the offshore islands is just as likely to embroil the world community in total war as is the launching of any other type of war." "There can be no exceptions in the matter of peaceful settlement of disputes," he declared.

Macmillan Says Summit Set. Prime Min. Macmillan told the British people Oct. 3 that "everybody is agreed" on the convening of an East-West summit meeting and that it was only a "matter of . . . the date & the place —& the people." Macmillan, addressing an election campaign meeting in London, said his disclosure was based on information from Washington but that it had been agreed that details of the planned meeting would be withheld until after British elections Oct. 8.

Accused by Labor Party Secy. Gen. Morgan Phillips of using "vital world issues" for party politics, Macmillan reiterated Oct. 5 that the Eisenhower-Khrushchev talks had opened "the way . . . to the summit" and that he would "keep up the pressure for the date to be as soon as practicable."

White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty denied at a Palm Springs, Calif. news conference Oct. 4 that a final agreement to hold a summit meeting had been made by Pres. Eisenhower with Khrushchev or with any Western leaders. He said the Eisenhower-Khrushchev communiqué had contained "no agreement to have the summit meeting, pending the outcome of . . . negotiations" on the matter through diplomatic channels.

Khrushchev, in a Vladivostock speech delivered Oct. 6 & published Oct. 8, asserted that he was awaiting a further exchange of views with Western leaders at a summit meeting, "which evidently will be held this autumn or winter." Khrushchev's address referred to his "cordial" talks with Chinese leaders but largely was devoted to his recent U.S. visit. It repeated praise of Pres. Eisenhower as "an intelligent man" but attacked capitalism as dependent on "merciless exploitation" despite evidence of U.S. wealth & power.

Herter Doubts Berlin Accord. Herter told newsmen Oct. 6 that he could give no "assurance" that a summit meeting would have more success in dealing with the Berlin dispute than the recent unsuccessful Geneva foreign ministers' conference.

Herter conceded that Khrushchev's talks with Pres. Eisenhower had lessened "existing tensions" and had "eased the question of any threat in connection with further negotiations" on Berlin. But he made clear that their meeting had not succeeded in removing Soviet determination to sign a peace treaty with East Germany and give it control of access to Berlin—actions that still were opposed by the U.S. Herter reiterated that the contradiction between these Soviet policies & the West's determination to maintain troops in Berlin until the unification of Germany remained unresolved by Khrushchev & Mr. Eisenhower.

(West German press spokesman Felix von Eckardt indicated to newsmen Sept. 30 that Bonn would accept a negotiated change in the status of Berlin. He refused to restate West German opposition to a Berlin accord that would provide for withdrawal of Western troops from the city.)

(Ex-State Secy. Dean G. Acheson attacked Pres. Eisenhower Oct 2 for his attempt to reach a Berlin settlement with Khrushchev. Acheson, attending a private German-American conference in Bonn, declared that "the trouble in Berlin is caused by Mr. Khrushchev" and should not be resolved in the USSR's favor. "The present occupation status is quite satisfactory," Acheson declared, and should be retained.

(Acheson called on the U.S. Oct. 3 to take the lead in forming a new organization of Western nations to supercede NATO in the economic & political spheres. Acheson envisaged the association of all NATO powers & some non-NATO states in a grouping that would formulate common policies toward Communist economic expansion & aid to less-developed countries. Explaining his plan Oct. 4, Acheson said the grouping would permit political consultation by Western powers within a "wider framework" than was provided by NATO.)†

'Ike'-Segni Talks. Italian Premier Antonio Segni & Foreign Min. Giuseppe Pella arrived in the U.S. Sept. 30 and met with Pres. Eisenhower & Herter the same day to discuss the Eisenhower-Khrushchev talks & Western policy on Berlin. A joint communiqué stressed U.S.-Italian agreement that "the present international situation does not yet permit relaxation in Western defense efforts." Segni & Pella continued their talks with Herter Sept. 30-Oct. 1 after the President left Washington Sept. 30 for a California vacation.

In an address to the Natl. Press Club, Segni said Oct. 1 that the West should maintain strong military defenses until it had attained a peace "based on foundations of rock & not of sand." He stressed that "a handshake & a few smiles" between opposing leaders were not sufficient to eliminate deep international discord. He warned: "We could not commit a greater error than to dismantle, . . . in a misguided desire for peace, the instruments to which we entrusted our security."

Segni flew to New York Oct. 3, met with UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld and, in an address to the America-Italy Society, urged increased Italian-U.S. trade to aid consolidation of Italy's postwar prosperity. His 5-day official visit to the U.S. ended Oct. 4.

SPACE

Lunik III 'Rounds' Moon. A multistage rocket was launched from an undisclosed site in the USSR before 7 a.m. Moscow time Oct. 4 in an effort to send a 613-lb. instrumented Lunik III around the moon & back to the vicinity of the earth.

Moscow announced 2 days later that Lunik III had passed the moon at 5:16 p.m. Moscow time Oct. 6 and had continued "turning around the moon." The lunar probe was at its closest point to the moon—4,375 miles—during this passing and was then 228,300 miles from the earth.

Lunik III was followed in its journey by the 3,416-lb. burned out final stage of its launching rocket. The last stage, which detached from Lunik III after full thrust had been achieved, carried 343 lb. of instruments.

Lunik III was launched on the 2d anniversary of the launching of Sputnik I, the USSR's—& the world's—first man-made earth satellite. The widely used nickname Lunik III was unofficial. The Soviet lunar probe launched Jan. 2 (to pass the moon and go into orbit around the sun) was generally called Lunik I (although some used the nickname Mechta). Lunik II was the USSR rocket that crashed into the moon Sept. 13. [See pp. 294C2, 7A1]

The Oct. 4 & 6 announcements were made by Moscow radio & the Soviet news agency Tass. The Oct. 4 announcement said Lunik III's instruments & radios were "powered by solar batteries & chemical sources of electricity." Data from the lunar probe was transmitted to the earth by 2 radios operating on frequencies of 39.986 & 183.6 megacycles. A 183.6-megacycle frequency was "used to control the elements of the orbit of the interplanetary station," the announcement said.

†Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R., N.Y.) denounced Acheson Oct. 6 for a "double disservice" to the U.S. Govt. by attacking its foreign policies while abroad. Keating, speaking in West Berlin, charged that Acheson's criticism was part of a "well-fixed design" of the Democratic Natl. Com.

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $95 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1943—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1959 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

The Oct. 4 & subsequent announcements called Lunik III "an automatic interplanetary station." This description was disputed by U.S. space experts, who said the Soviet vehicle was a cislunar satellite of the earth but that (a) to be interplanetary, it would have to serve as a station for rockets traveling between planets, and (b) to be a space station, it would have to be habitable.

Tass' science editor, Yevgeny Bogoyavlensky, indicated Oct. 4 that Lunik III was equipped to photograph the side of the moon always turned away from the earth.

Soviet Moon Rocket. According to a diagram in the Oct. 2 edition of Electronics Magazine, Lunik I was carried into space by a "Russian CH-10 lunar rocket" presumably similar to those used for Luniks II & III. The CH-10 was pictured as a 104.9-foot, 352,000-lb. assembly of 3 stages:

First stage—a 53.1-foot modified T-3A intercontinental ballistic missile, 13.7 feet in diameter, weighing 184,800 lb. and delivering 484,000 lb. of thrust for 80 seconds by burning 167,000 lb. of an exotic fuel composed of a hydrocarbon additive to LOX (liquid oxygen). 2 solid-fuel Golem-3 boosters, delivering 88,000 lb. of thrust each, raised the first stage's thrust to a 660,000-lb. total.

2d stage—a modified 31.4-foot T-2 intermediate range ballistic missile weighing 113,300 lb. and delivering 410,000 lb. of thrust for 35 seconds by burning 94,600 lb. of fuel.

3d stage (carrying the payload and guidance & control equipment)—a rounded 20.8-foot cone, 5.3 feet in diameter at the base, weighing 24,200 lb. and delivering 99,600 lb. of thrust by burning 20,000 lb. of fuel for 50 seconds. [See p. 7G1]

MIDDLE EAST

Suez Debate Renewed. Israeli claims to use of the Suez Canal were placed before the UN General Assembly Sept. 24 & Oct. 5 and immediately rejected by Arab delegates.

Israeli Foreign Min. Golda Meir denounced the United Arab Republic Sept. 24 for extending its Suez Canal blockade against Israeli flag vessels (barred since 1948) to Israeli goods carried by non-Israeli ships. She charged that the UAR action violated the 6 principles for operation of the canal, approved in 1956 by the UN Assembly, and was an attempt to "veto" Israeli trade with "many other countries, particularly in Asia & Africa."

UAR Deputy Foreign Min. Farid Zeineddine replied Sept. 24 that the "question of free passage through the Suez Canal is an aspect of the Palestine problem" & should be dealt with "solely in that light." He charged that Israel had seized "95.5% of the land of Palestine [which] used to belong to the Arab people" and should not be "rewarded" with Suez rights for its "aggression" against the Arab world.

UAR Foreign Min. Mahmoud Fawzi accused Israel Oct. 5 of creating an "artificial storm" by pressing its demands for rights to use the Suez Canal. Fawzi said the UAR would not lift its Suez blockade of Israel until Israel had recognized the rights of Palestine Arab refugees "fully & actually."

Israeli Rep.-to-UN Arthur Lourie challenged Fawzi Oct. 5 to state the UAR's conditions for talks with Israel on settling the Arab refugee problem. Lourie said: "We are prepared to enter into immediate negotiations for a full & final settlement of all outstanding Israeli-Arab problems, at any time & place . . . & without any preconditions."

Saudi Arabian Rep.-to-UN Ahmed Shukairy denounced the Israeli bid Oct. 6 as a "false offer." He said the Arab states were willing to open negotiations with Israel but only after Israel had complied with UN resolutions on the rights of Palestine Arab refugees, the borders of Israel and the internationalization of Jerusalem.

Lourie replied Oct. 6 that Shukairy had "rejected any possibility" of Arab-Israeli negotiation.

Israel's claim to Suez rights was supported Oct. 5 by Icelandic Rep.-to-UN Thor Thors. A N.Y. Times tabulation showed Oct. 5 that 14 UN delegations had indorsed the Israeli claim & 9 others the principle of free navigation in addresses before the new Assembly. The blockade was backed in speeches by Jordanian Rep.-to-UN Abdel Moneim Rifai Sept. 23 & Lebanese Premier Rashid Karami Sept. 28.

(U.S. State Secy. Herter told a Washington news conference Oct. 6 that the U.S. favored direct UAR-Israeli talks on ending of the blockade, although he doubted that such negotiations now were feasible. Herter recalled recent UN statements in which he had said freedom of navigation through the canal applied to all nations, including Israel.)

OTHER WORLD NEWS

French Vs. Force on Algeria. Algerian rebel efforts to force France to grant Algerian independence through the use of "combat, violence & terror" were denounced Sept. 30 by French Foreign Min. Maurice Couve de Murville in the first major French policy statement before the new UN General Assembly. He said France would grant Algeria self-determination only within the framework of Pres. de Gaulle's recent declaration on Algeria.

Couve de Murville said Algeria could not be compared with other former French territories granted independence because (1) Algeria contained a large non-Moslem French population, (2) it was not viable without substantial French aid and (3) Algeria's Moslems had not yet had a chance "to declare themselves in peace & freedom."

(The French statement also made clear that France would proceed with its plans to conduct a nuclear test in the Sahara. It pledged radiation safeguards to "eliminate all risks" to nearby areas.)

The French delegation walked out of the Assembly briefly Oct. 2 when Guinean Rep.-to-UN Diallo Telli called for UN action to "put an end to this atrocious & pitiless war against a people whose only crime is to wish to live in freedom . . . "

In Assembly seeches Oct. 1, Sudanese Foreign Min. Ahmed Kheir & Libyan Rep.-to-UN Mohieddine Fekini urged France to accept rebel offers to negotiate terms for a cease-fire & application of Algerian self-determination. [See pp. 312D3, 302D2]

Pres. Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia called on French & rebel leaders Oct. 1 to negotiate a settlement of the rebellion as a prelude to Algerian self-determination along lines of the de Gaulle plan. Bourguiba lauded de Gaulle for taking a "formidable step forward" in his declaration on Algeria. He said Tunisia & Morocco were prepared to bring the French & rebels together to negotiate. Any French-rebel talks, he said, should concentrate on "guarantees of complete freedom of expression for the Algerian people" rather than any secondary political demands.

(The Tunisian Govt. charged Sept. 26 that one civilian had been killed & 2 soldiers wounded when French artillery in Algeria bombarded the Tunisian border post of Ain Karma and French troops attacked a Tunisian patrol near Tajerouine. French Army Hq. in Algiers reported Oct. 1 that several Tunisians had been wounded in a clash between Algerian rebels & Tunisian troops in Haidra, Tunisia.)

(French Army Hq. in Algiers Oct. 5 made public captured rebel documents purporting to show that 483 rebels had been executed by Maj. Si Salah, commander of the rebel 4th Wilaya [military zone], for favoring acceptance of French cease-fire proposals.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 311D1]

Nehru Demands China Withdraw. Indian Prime Min. Nehru called on Communist China Sept. 26 to withdraw its troops from Indian territory as a condition for talks on Chinese claims to nearly 40,000 square miles of land along India's frontiers.

Nehru's note to Communist Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, delivered Oct. 3 & made public the next day, warned: "No discussions can be fruitful unless the posts on the Indian side of the traditional frontier now held by Chinese forces are first evacuated by them and further threats . . . cease." Nehru made it clear that India was willing to discuss minor revisions of its borders with Chinese-controlled Tibet but would uphold the "customary" MacMahon line. "No government," he said, "could possibly discuss the future of such large areas which are an integral part of their territory."

The Indian note demanded the immediate withdrawal of Communist Chinese troops from: Bara Hoti in Uttar Pradesh; Aksai Chin in northeast Ladakh; Khurnak Fort, Mandal & Spangur on the Ladakh border; Khinzemane & Longju in the North East Frontier Agency; Spiti in East Punjab; Shipki Pass in Himachal Pradesh; Nilang near the border between India & western Tibet; Sangcha, La

thal & the Dichu Valley on India's Himalayan frontier.

Nehru said Indian troops briefly had occupied Tamadem, north of the North East Frontier Agency border, but had been withdrawn when Communist China proved the area to be north of the MacMahon line.

(Nehru told a Chandigarh meeting of the All-India Congress [Party] Com. Sept. 28 that India would be forced to fight "if any aggression takes place from the Chinese side.")

(N.Y. Times dispatches from Pauri, India Sept. 27 said Chinese troops had massed on the Tibetan frontier facing Uttar Pradesh and were harassing Indian traders & controlling the Indian-Tibetan border.)

(Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, sister of Nehru & Indian high commissioner to Britain, urged Oct. 5 the admission of Red China to the UN despite the Indian-Chinese rift. In a New York address, she said UN membership did not "imply acceptance of the internal political system of any nation.") [See p. 295D2]

UN Tibet Debate Asked. The 9 Soviet-bloc UN delegations walked out of the UN General Assembly Sept. 29 as Natl. Chinese Rep.-to-UN Tingfu F. Tsiang began a denunciation of "Communist atrocities in Tibet" and urged adoption of Malayan & Irish requests for Assembly debate on Tibet. A joint letter from the Malayan & Irish delegations to UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld the previous day had charged the Assembly with the "duty to call for the restoration of the religious & civil liberties of the people of Tibet." [See p. 296A2]

(AP reported from Darjeeling, India Sept. 23 that supporters of the Dalai Lama had claimed a new wave of anti-Communist rebellion was sweeping Tibet. More than 50,000 Tibetans were said to have joined guerrilla operations against the Chinese.)

(The Panchen Lama, head of the Chinese-dominated Tibetan Local Govt., arrived in Peiping Sept. 25 for celebrations of Red China's 10th anniversary.) [See p. 275C2]

Laos Accuses Reds. Laotian Foreign Min. Kamphan Panya charged Communist North Viet Nam before the UN General Assembly Sept. 30 with planning & arming a revolt for "the communization of Laos."

Kamphan appealed for UN protection for Laos against the Communist revolt. He gave this account of recent events in Laos: some Pathet Lao rebel forces, intending to form the nucleus of an eventual rebellion, refused integration in the Laotian Army under terms of the 1958 Laotian Govt.-Pathet Lao peace agreement; the 2d Pathet Lao Battalion rejected a May 11 ultimatum to integrate or surrender and moved to the Laotian-North Viet Namese border, where it received arms & logistic support to begin the revolt; "for the attack against the posts of Muong Het & Xieng Kho on Aug. 30 . . . North Viet Nam was not satisfied with furnishing assistance . . . [but] participated . . . in broad daylight."

(The UN Security Council Subcom. on Laos returned to Vientiane Oct. 3 after a 3-day tour of the Laos front to visit outposts & question rebel prisoners. It was to have visited Muong Het & Xieng Kho, but rebels recaptured the 2 posts Oct. 2. The Laotian Govt. said Oct. 5 that it would rest its charges of North Viet Namese aggression on evidence presented by captured rebels & their matériel but that it would not produce North Viet Namese prisoners for the UN group.)

(Adm. Arleigh A. Burke, in a letter to Rep. Samuel S. Stratton [D., N.Y.], said Oct. 1 that the U.S. was prepared to give Laos the same support it had given Lebanon & Nationalist China.) [See p. 312F1]

USSR Vs. Cambodia Move. A Soviet note to Britain protested Oct. 3 against what it termed "crude" British efforts to break the 1954 Indo-China armistice by disbanding the Intl. Control Comm. for Cambodia. The USSR rejected any action to halt work of the Cambodian commission and charged that the Laotian unrest could be attributed to suspension of the Laotian commission. (The British Foreign Office said Oct. 4 that it had suggested that the Cambodian commission, currently inactive, be adjourned subject to recall if necessary.) [See p. 295D1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LABOR

Dock Strike. Atlantic & Gulf Coast ports from Searsport, Me. to Brownsville, Tex. were virtually shut down Oct. 1 by a strike of 70,000 members of the International Longshoremen's Union after their contracts expired at midnight Sept. 30.

Pres. Eisenhower, vacationing at the La Quinta, Calif. home of George E. Allen, invoked the Taft-Hartley law in the strike Oct. 6. He signed an executive order (a) creating an inquiry board to investigate the issues in the dispute and (b) stating his opinion that if the strike continued, it would "imperil the national health & safety and affect the flow & utilization of necessary perishable products, including food, for heavily populated coastal areas."

The board, composed of ex-NLRB Chrmn. Guy Farmer (as chairman), ex-N.Y. State Supreme Court Justice George Frankenthaler & John F. Sembower of Chicago, conducted a hurried inquiry Oct. 6-7 and sent its report to the President by jet plane late Oct. 7.

Efforts to avert the walkout had been made at pre-strike negotiations held in New York with the aid of Deputy Federal Mediation Dir. Robert H. Moore & other federal, city & state mediators. Capt. William Vincent Bradley, 56, ILA president, headed the union negotiators. Alexander Paul Chopin, 49, chairman of the N.Y. Shipping Association, headed the employer negotiators.

On the pleas of Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell, N.Y. Mayor Robert F. Wagner Jr. & N.Y. State Industrial Commissioner Martin P. Catherwood, ILA delegates representing 50,000 longshoremen agreed Sept. 30 to extend their expiring contracts for 15 days. They accepted the extension, covering ports from Maine to Virginia, after the N.Y. Shipping Association, representing 170 steamship & stevedore firms, yielded to their demand that all financial benefits of the final agreement be retroactive to Oct. 1.

Southern employers refused to agree to retroactivity, however, and Southern locals therefore refused to grant a contract extension and started the walkout, the first dockers going on strike in New Orleans at 2 a.m. Oct. 1. The remainder of the South Atlantic & Gulf Coast locals called out their men immediately thereafter, and ILA Pres. Bradley then canceled the Northern extension and issued orders making the strike general.

Anthony Anastasia, ILA vice president & head of Brooklyn ILA Local 1814, in a move to protect his local from a damage suit for violating the extension agreement, advised his local's members Oct. 1 not to strike, and they agreed by an overwhelming vote. But only a handful of Local 1814's 10,000 members reported for work Oct. 2, and they left after talking with local delegates.

The NLRB Oct. 5 obtained from U.S. District Judge Herbert Christenberry in New Orleans a temporary restraining order directing the 5,000 members of ILA Locals 1418 & 1419 —2 of New Orleans' 9 striking ILA locals—to end their walkout. The order was based on a charge that the 2 locals had committed an unfair labor practice by failing to comply with a Taft-Hartley law requirement that they file notice with federal & state authorities 30 days before a strike.

Although the union had demanded greater improvements in the $2.80-an-hour basic wage & other financial benefits than the employers had been willing to give, the main dispute was over automation. The employer groups insisted on the right to introduce new methods & equipment that the union opposed lest jobs be reduced. [See p. 314G1-A2; Vol. XVII, 66F1]

President Acts on Steel. Pres. Eisenhower conferred with steel industry leaders & leaders of the United Steelworkers at separate White House meetings Sept. 30 and persuaded them to renew negotiations to end the steel strike.

Mr. Eisenhower had invited them to the White House Sept. 28 after industry-union talks in New York had been broken off by Steelworkers Pres. David J. McDonald Sept. 25 with the assertion that "in almost daily meetings" since May 5 "the companies have not made a single economic offer."

Mr. Eisenhower conferred with the 2 sides Sept. 30 before leaving for vacation and issued a statement saying: "In view of the mounting impact of the strike on our nation's economy & on the jobs of hundreds of thou-

FOF Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Oct. 3

FINANCE:

U.S. Treasury—	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Monetary gold stocks	*$19,493	*$19,513	*$20,866
Currency circulation	*$31,809	*$31,984	*$31,217
Federal Reserve System—	**Sept. 30**	**Sept. 23**	**Oct. 1, 1958**
Reserves	*$19,203.029	*$19,203.027	*$20,238.177
Govt. securities	*$26,563.312	*$26,622.812	*$25,046.872
Note circulation	*$27,515.342	*$27,538.869	*$26,881.089
Discounts & advances	*$330.032	*$746.059	*$199.025
Reserve ratio	41.1%	40.6%	43.9%
Banks—	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Com'l & ind'l loans§	*a$29,374	*$29,346	.....
Agricultural loans§	*a$929	*$924	*$811
N.Y. bank clearings	$13,251,768,596	$12,851,826,702	$11,884,693,684
England note circulation	*£2,103.968	*£2,102.895	.....
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	13,638,990	16,011,460	19,227,870
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	234.92	233.48	214.64
Bond sales (par value)	$31,419,000	$44,631,000	$29,839,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	83.88	84.02	86.94
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	126,327	114,122	48,777
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	b6,858,325	6,822.675	7,099,785
Soft-coal output (tons)	c7,780,000	6,400,000	8,533,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*b12,878	*12,779	*12,342
Carloadings (cars)	b587,079	578,240	673,380
	Aug.	**July**	**Aug. 1958**
Ind'l output§¶	149	153	136
Steel output (tons)	1,439,277	5,227,129	7,286,003
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.39½	$2.37½	$2.34¾
Corn (bu.)	$1.41¾	$1.40⅝	$1.59⅛
Cotton (lb.)	$.3285	$.329	$.362
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$43.17	$42.50	$43.50
Wholesale food index‡	d$5.91	$5.93	$6.30
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	d119.2	119.6	118.8
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	b145	158	136
Failures (Sept. 24)‡	282	264	268
Foreign Trade (Census Bur.)	**Aug.**	**July**	**Aug. 1958**
Exports	*$1,396.7	*$1,468.6	*$1,396.4
Imports	*$1,189.8	*$1,248.4	*$950.2

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board aMember banks, 107 cities, Sept. 23 bSept. 26 cSept. 19 dSept. 29

U.S. Treasury Oct. 1 announced an offering of $2 billion in government notes at an interest rate of 5%, the highest rate for government securities since 1929. The notes, to mature in 4 years & 10 months, were sold through banks and brokers in multiples of $1,000 (initial subscribers being limited to no more than $25,000 in the notes) to investors who subscribed before Oct. 7. [See p. 304G2]

Consumer credit (seasonally adjusted) rose from a record total of $47.256 billion at the end of July to $47.91 billion at the end of August, the Federal Reserve Board reported Oct. 1. This included a record $37.049 billion in installment credit, $16.082 billion of it for auto purchases, as compared with a record $36.449 billion in total installment credit & $15.78 billion in auto credit at the end of July. Alvin M. Constans of Seattle, president of the National Consumer Finance Association, reported Sept. 28 that consumers were both borrowing & repaying at record rates, the consumer installment debt being repaid at an annual rate of more than $42 billion. (William T. Christian, vice president of the Household Finance Corp. of Chicago, reported simultaneously that the net worth of U.S. consumers exceeded $1.3 trillion.) [See p. 257B2]

Export-Import Bank announced in a report released Oct. 10 that in the 25 years since it had come into existence (on Lincoln's birthday 1934), it had paid all administrative expenses out of earnings and had turned over to the Treasury $260,100,000 in interest on loans & $218,400,000 as dividends on its stock (held entirely by the Treasury & currently amounting to $1 billion). Up to June 30, 1959 it had collected $3.4 billion in repayments on loans, it had $3½ billion in loans outstanding, it had charged off $2,900,000 as uncollectable, and it had accumulated about $550 million of reserves. It had authorized about $10 billion in loans for 1,600 projects in 69 countries in 25 years and was authorized to have up to $7 billion in loans outstanding. Its loans were used to help Americans sell abroad and to help foreign nations improve living standards. All loans were in dollars and had to be repaid in dollars. [See pp. 243C1, 177A-B2, 120A2, 68C-E3]

sands of Americans, I sincerely hope that an agreement can be initiated before my return to Washington next week. The purpose of the talks today was to help bring about a voluntary settlement of the steel strike which will be fair & just to all parties involved, including the public. . . ."

In the Sept. 30 meetings, the President met first with Chrmn. Roger M. Blough of the U.S. Steel Corp., Pres. Arthur B. Homer of Bethlehem Steel, Chrmn. Charles M. White of Republic Steel, Pres.-Chrmn. Avery C. Adams of Jones & Laughlin and Chrmn. Joseph L. Block of Inland Steel. He then met with Pres. McDonald, Vice Pres. Howard Hague, Secy.-Treasurer I. W. Abel & General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg of the Steelworkers.

Participants in the meetings said the President did most of the talking and told them that (a) the steel negotiations would test the validity of free collective bargaining, (b) the strike was causing a serious domestic emergency that threatened to grow and (c) a long strike would harm the U.S.' world position by curtailing arms output and reinforcing the arguments of democracy's critics.

After the White House meetings, the heads of the 6 major steel companies participated personally in the industry-union negotiations for the first time. Previous bargaining sessions had been conducted by the union's leaders & a 4-man industry group headed by R. Conrad Cooper, executive vice president of U.S. Steel. McDonald repeatedly had protested that he was bargaining with "messenger boys."

The renewed talks, which took place in Pittsburgh, produced Oct. 2 this offer from the companies of a 2% increase based on overall employment costs for the next 2 years: in the first year, pension & insurance benefits but not wages would rise (whereas take-home pay would decrease 3¢ hourly because employes pay half the cost of pensions & insurance); in the 2d year, pay would go up 5¢ an hour; the net increase in take-home pay over the 2 years would be 2¢ hourly.

The Steelworkers' Executive Board voted Oct. 4 to reject the offer, and the union-industry talks were broken off again Oct. 5 with each side blaming the other for the 2d break. A "summit" conference of top industry & union executives took place in Pittsburgh Oct. 6 but ended in failure.

An earlier Presidential agreement to play a role in the strike had been made public Sept. 16 when the United Steelworkers released an exchange of letters between AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany & Mr. Eisenhower. Meany, in a letter dated Aug. 28, had proposed that the President appoint a non-Taft-Hartley "impartial fact-finding board" to help "the parties to reach a collectively bargained settlement" by "providing an intelligent evaluation [of the data in the strike] which will clearly indicate . . . the appropriate area for settlement." Pres. Eisenhower, in a reply dated Sept. 10, had expressed doubt that such a board "would expedite settlement of the dispute." But he had agreed to cooperate if "labor & management request me to act in their behalf in the designation of a non-governmental board that would be empowered for example to review issues & make recommendations for settlement to both sides." McDonald immediately sent the President a telegram "request[ing him] . . . to designate such a board." But Cooper, in a Sept. 16 statement, announced that the companies "will not request appointment of a fact-finding board."

Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell had said in a speech at the AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco Sept. 18 that if the steel strike continued for another month, Pres. Eisenhower would have "hardly any alternative" except to seek a Taft-Hartley law injunction. Mitchell admitted that the strike probably would resume after the 80-day injunction expired. He said the steel companies were "naive" & "shortsighted" if they thought an injunction would result in a settlement.

Sens. Joseph S. Clark (Pa.), Stuart Symington (Mo.) & 20 other Democratic Senators urged Pres. Eisenhower in a Sept. 23 telegram to meet with them & the governors of steel-producing states to "discuss what might be done to speed a settlement of this dispute."

Mr. Eisenhower, replying to an earlier request for a meeting with 10 Democratic governors of steel-producing states, had told Gov. David L. Lawrence of Pennsylvania in a Sept. 10 telegram that "any meeting which I might have with governors would be more productive if it were with

your [the Governors' Conference's] duly constituted Executive Committee." Lawrence immediately contacted Gov. J. Caleb Boggs of Delaware, chairman of the Governors' Conference, to urge him to invite the President to meet with the committee. Boggs did so and made public Sept. 23 a letter in which Mr. Eisenhower rejected Boggs' suggestion that he confer with the Governors' Conference's Executive Committee. [See pp. 290B2-291D1]

Unemployment Study. Walter D. Fackler, assistant economic research director of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, testified Oct. 5, at the opening of Senate committee hearings on unemployment, that some unemployment could be a "positive economic good." "Good" unemployment, he said, occurred principally when workers voluntarily left jobs to better themselves elsewhere. "A certain amount of unemployment is normal & inevitable," he said, and even some cyclical unemployment, as in recessions, could be good. "Our economic system must have . . . sufficient flexibility for normal & necessary fluctuations . . . in employment, output, income & prices if we are to avoid the severities of major dislocations & breakdowns," he said.

Economics Prof. Clarence D. Long of Johns Hopkins University testified Oct. 6 that "there were roughly 6 million equivalent full-time persons idle in August," in contrast to the official government figure of 3,400,000. Long's total included "persons who are idle part-time for economic reasons or cannot work at their jobs because of bad weather, strikes, plant shutdowns, materials shortages & other factors." [See p. 314E-F3]

The AP reported Oct. 1 that more than 1,000,000 Americans were on strike or idle because of strikes.

The Labor Department Oct. 1 removed these 11 major labor market areas from its list of those with substantial labor surpluses (6% or more unemployed): New York; Philadelphia; Newark & Paterson, N.J.; Brockton & Worcester, Mass.; Grand Rapids & Muskegon, Mich.; Asheville, N.C.; York, Pa.; Corpus Christi, Tex. This reduced the number of areas with critical unemployment to 35. The department said unemployment had dropped in 3/5 of the 149 major labor market areas. [See p. 315D3]

August labor statistics:

	Aug.	July	Aug. 1958
Civilian labor force§	*70,667	*71,338	*70,067
Employed§	*67,241	*67,594	*65,367
Non-farm§	*60,884	*60,769	*58,746
Manufacturing‡	*16,175	*16,418	*15,462
Government‡	*7,836	*7,852	*7,678
Unemployed§	*3,426	*3,744	*4,699
Avg. weekly mfg. hours‡	40.5	40.3	39.6
Avg. weekly mfg. pay‡	$88.70	$89.87	$84.35

*In thousands §Census Bureau ‡Bureau of Labor Statistics

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Du Pont Keeps GM Stock. Judge Walter Jacob LaBuy, 70, ruled in federal district court in Chicago Oct. 2 that E. I du Pont de Nemours & Co. could keep its 23% stock interest in the General Motors Corp. (63 million shares with market value exceeding $3½ billion) but that it would have to give up voting rights in the stock.

LaBuy said the government's demand, in its 10-year-old anti-trust suit, that du Pont distribute its GM stock to du Pont stockholders was "unnecessarily harsh & punitive." Such a distribution would have an "enormous" "tax impact" on recipients of GM stock, La Buy said. His decision automatically rejected a further government demand for the sale of 20 million of the du Pont-owned GM shares that would go to the Christiana Securities Corp. & to the Delaware Realty & Investment Co. (as du Pont stockowners) under the proposed distribution. LaBuy said such a sale "would depress the market value" of GM & du Pont stock "and cause substantial losses" to thousands of innocent stockholders.

Under LaBuy's order, voting rights in du Pont's GM stock would go "pro rata to du Pont stockholders" but the exercise of such rights would be denied to the Christiana and Delaware firms, to officers & directors of Christiana, Delaware & du Pont and to "their spouses & dependents."

LaBuy barred any "officer or director of du Pont, Christiana & Delaware" from serving as a GM officer or director and prohibited GM from employing any du Pont, Christiana or Delaware employe. [See Vol. XVII, p. 351D2]

Living Costs Fall. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Sept. 23 that the consumer price (cost-of-living) index had dropped from 124.9% of the 1947-49 average in July to 124.8% in August after having risen for 4 months. The decline was caused by the seasonal drop in food prices. Prices of most other segments of the index continued to rise. [See p. 273B2]

Cigarettes. The Agriculture Department estimated Sept. 29 that 58 million Americans—47% of all persons in the U.S. over 14—were regular cigarette smokers. Men smokers averaged 24 cigarettes a day, women 19 a day. The department also estimated that 12 million American men smoked cigars or cigarillos and that 3,300,000 of them smoked more than 3½ a day.

Bantob Products Corp. of Bay Shore, N.Y., manufacturer of Vanguards, a tobacco-less cigarette (containing a blend of "natural fibers" patented under the name "Fibrila"), filed a $15 million anti-trust suit against the American Tobacco Co., the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., the P. Lorillard Co., Philip Morris, Inc. and the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. in federal district court in New York Sept. 23. Bantob accused the 5 tobacco firms of threatening to boycott N.Y.-area newspapers and radio & TV stations if they accepted Vanguard advertising, of threatening to stop selling their products to jobbers & distributors who handled Vanguards and of intimidating owners of manufacturing facilities Bantob sought to acquire. Bantob, headed by Gerald M. Schaflander as president, said it had suffered damages totaling $5 million. It demanded a treble penalty.

FOREIGN

Austria. Foreign Min. Bruno Kreisky called on Italy Sept. 21 to create an autonomous province for the German-speaking inhabitants of the South Tyrol (Alto Adige) area of northern Italy. Kreisky, addressing the UN Gen. Assembly in New York, charged that South Tyrolese suffered from "social & economic" discrimination by the Italian Govt. Italian Foreign Min. Giuseppe Pella told the Assembly Sept. 23 that the Tyrol had been treated with "liberality" and was a domestic Italian problem not subject to UN consideration. [See p. 297G3]

Britain. The Labor Party pledged Oct. 1 that if it were voted into power in general elections Oct. 8, it would abolish purchase taxes on clothes, furniture & other household goods. The Laborite promise was denounced as an election "bribe" the same day by Prime Min. Macmillan & by Frank Byers, Liberal Party campaign chairman. [See p. 298B1]

Britain's gross national product rose during 1958 to a record £20.13 billion ($56.364 billion), the Govt. announced Oct. 3. Total personal income rose to £18.928 billion (weekly paid employes' wages £7.7 billion, monthly-paid wages £4.32 billion),* and savings decreased slightly to £1.341 billion. (The British Treasury announced Oct. 2 that British gold & convertible currency reserves had risen by £13 million [$36,400,000] in September to

U.S. TREASURY STATEMENT

	Sept.	Sept. '58	July-Sept.	July-Sept. '58
Net deposits	**$9,563,132,219**	**$8,031,473,405**	**$21,217,171,571**	**$18,351,707,624**
Indiv. income taxes:				
Withheld	2,382,873,544	2,194,310,577	7,621,884,915	6,776,478,642
Other	1,810,160,588	1,805,304,165	2,348,496,667	2,231,878,796
Corp. income taxes	3,291,144,349	2,265,375,667	4,258,733,341	3,048,670,084
Excise taxes	1,014,529,877	906,055,592	2,808,697,800	2,735,762,823
Estate & gift taxes	101,216,480	87,580,280	329,189,396	294,496,360
Customs	96,656,458	69,843,270	277,497,524	208,912,632
Net withdrawals	**$7,684,313,704**	**$7,879,822,108**	**$23,869,554,788**	**$23,501,550,938**
Military (net)	3,494,615,852	3,109,199,143	10,569,860,967	10,081,032,615
Foreign aid	208,940,597	215,701,951	814,199,165	860,806,742
Veterans	400,852,868	411,142,663	1,217,696,505	1,218,120,810
Int. on public debt	369,136,536	307,988,972	1,568,950,624	1,298,856,609
Increase in public debt.	.....	.....	$3,590,114,958	$322,688,214
Decrease in public dept.	$2,099,586,702	$1,809,627,072	.....	.....

Gross public debt & guaranteed obligations $288,412,006,012 (including $287,997,199,386 subject to statutory limitation); last year $276,783,745,484
Gold reserve $19,492,199,557; year ago $20,873,434,140
Treasury balance $7,016,559,715.70; last year $5,098,837,189

*Generally considered in Britain a major distinction between industrial & service workers (weekly-paid) and white collar, professional & administrative personnel (monthly-paid).

£1.173 billion [$3.284 billion], the highest level since 1951.) [See pp. 111A1, 13E3; Vol. XVIII, 369B1, 334F1]

Sir Edmund Stockdale, 66, a London stockbroker, was elected Sept. 29 to succeed Sir Sydney Harold Gillett as the 632d Lord Mayor of London in November. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 334F1]

Brunei. The first written constitution in the history of Brunei, a sultanate in northwest British Borneo, was proclaimed Sept. 28 by Sultan Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin. The constitution provided for an appointed chief minister responsible to the sultan and for Privy, Legislative & Executive Councils. British Resident Dennis Charles White would become Britain's first high commissioner for Brunei. [See p. 111A1]

(Voting rights were extended by Britain Sept. 23 to all 275,000 inhabitants of Gambia, a British dependency on the west coast of Africa.)

British Cameroons. Prime Min. J. N. Foncha & opposition leader E. M. L. Endeley of the Southern Cameroons appealed to the UN Assembly's Trusteeship Com. Sept. 30 to delay until 1962 a plebiscite on the future of the British trusteeship territory. They also urged separation of the territory from Nigeria before Nigeria attained independence in Oct. 1960. [See p. 83B1]

Ceylon. Prime Min. Wijayanande Dahanayake told his first news conference Oct. 3 that he would continue the Socialist domestic & neutralist foreign policies of the late Prime Min. Bandaranaike but would "insist on discipline" in solving Ceylon's unemployment & inflation problems. [See p. 315F1]

Cyprus. Archbishop Makarios assailed Gen. George Grivas Sept. 15 for alleged interference in Cyprus' internal affairs. Makarios said the right to decide Cyprus' political future belonged "only to the Cypriot people." Grivas charged Sept. 19 that Makarios & Greek Prime Min. Constantine Karamanlis had plotted to discredit Grivas with false charges that he had conspired against Makarios' leadership of Cyprus. [See p. 258F3]

France. A draft 1961 budget approved Sept. 23 by the French Cabt. provided for income of 5.87 trillion francs ($11.74 billion) & expenditures of 6.47 trillion francs ($13 billion). The budget provided for the restoration of 3,500-franc ($7) annual pensions for veterans over 65 & 14,000-franc ($28) annual payments for disabled veterans over 65.

Thousands of World War I veterans demonstrated in Paris Oct. 3 to protest the pension restoration as inadequate. All veterans' pensions except those for disability had been halted under Pres. de Gaulle's financial austerity program. [See pp. 195C1, 13B2]

Hungary. All UN General Assembly delegates with the exception of Sir Leslie Munroe, Assembly representative on Hungary, & those of Nationalist China were invited to visit Hungary Oct. 5 by Hungarian Rep.-to-UN Endre Sik. [See p. 228C1]

The Hungarian Writers' Union, banned following the 1956 revolt, was reorganized Sept. 26 under Ex-Culture Min. Joseph Darvas, president, & Imre Dobozi, general secretary. [See Vol. XVII, p. 27D3]

A Hungarian CP program, published Sept. 27 for consideration by the Party's November congress, called for the total collectivization of agriculture & the expansion of heavy & power industries to increase production 65-70% by 1965. [See p. 266E2]

India. A report on U.S. economic aid to India, issued Sept. 25 by the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi, disclosed that India had received $1,792,700,000 from the U.S. from the start of the program in 1951 to last Aug. 31. The total consisted of $490,300,000 in grants, $341,600,000 in loans repayable in dollars, $728,800,000 in loans repayable in rupees, $188,600,000 in funds reserved for U.S. Govt. use and $43,400,000 from private U.S. agencies. [See p. 306A3]

Italy. A Papal encyclical issued Sept. 29 reaffirmed that Catholicism & communism were "absolutely irreconcilable" but called on political leaders to renounce "armed conflict." [See p. 223D3]

Abbot Benno Gut, 62, of the Swiss Abbey of Einsiedeln was approved by Pope John XXIII Sept. 25 to succeed Abbot Primate Bernhard Kaelin as primate of the College of St. Anselm on the Aventine Hill & titular head of the Benedictine order.

Korea. Brig. Gen. Kim Keun Dae, 48, ex-South Korean Army special services chief, was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment by a Seoul court Oct. 5 & ordered to pay 500,000 hwan ($29,000) in restitution for misappropriated Army funds. [See p. 147C2]

Nyasaland. Gov. Sir Robert P. Armitage named 4 new African members of the Nyasaland Legislative Council Sept. 23: C. M. Chinkondenji, 55, retired bank clerk; E. M. Mtawali, 46, hospital assistant; A. D. Kayira, 43, Central African Church presbyterian; A. J. Mponda, 56, civil servant. Chinkondenji & Mtawali also were named to the advisory Executive Council. [See p. 274G3]

Pakistan. The first 128 of 100,000 peasant families to benefit from Pres. Ayub Khan's land reform program received parcels of about 8 acres each in ceremonies held Sept. 27 in Tando Allahayar, 150 miles north of Karachi. [See pp. 299E1, 46G1]

Pakistani economic gains reported by Finance Min. Mohammed Shoaib in a N.Y. Times interview Oct. 5: a rise in foreign currency reserves from 420 million rupees ($88,200,000) in Oct. 1958 to 780 million rupees ($163,800,000) by Sept. 1; an increase in industrial production from 35% to 45% of estimated capacity; cancellation of an unneeded $25 million Intl. Monetary Fund credit. [See p. 83F2]

Portugal. Claims for restoration of Portuguese control over Dadrá & Nagar Aveli, Portuguese enclaves in India north of Bombay that were occupied by Indians in 1954, were presented to the Intl. Court of Justice at The Hague Sept. 21. [See Vol. XVI, p. 429B1]

Sikkim. Demands for the accession of Sikkim to India in order to protect the Himalayan state against Communist China were voiced Sept. 22 by C. D. Rai & Nahakul Pradhan, leaders of the dominant Sikkim Congress Party. [See p. 295D2]

Soviet Union. 16 private & Govt. studies of the Soviet economy, issued Oct. 1 by the U.S. Joint Congressional Economic Com., conceded that the USSR was gaining on the U.S. in certain areas of industrial production but expressed doubt that Soviet economic growth would be greater than the U.S.' during comparable periods of both nations' industrial expansion. Most of the studies agreed that the Soviet economy would face a severe labor shortage in coming years due to heavy manpower & birthrate losses during World War II. [See pp. 299A3, 251F2, 228A3]

(Doubts as to the truth of the USSR's claimed 6% annual economic growth, compared with the U.S.' estimated 3½% annual growth, were expressed by Dir. Colin G. Clark of the Econometric Inst. of New York in Joint Economic Com. hearings Sept. 28. Clark said the Soviet statistics were based on "multitudinous" distortions produced by plotting the rate of recovery from World War II.

(Soviet CP Secy. Mikhail A. Suslov, in a Peiping address reported by the N.Y. Times Oct. 6, predicted that Soviet industrial production would exceed the planned 7.7% increase and rise by 11% during 1959. Suslov's predictions of 1959 output: steel 60 million metric tons, rolled steel 47 million metric tons, crude oil 129 million metric tons, electricity 261 million kwh.) [See p. 24D1]

U.S. Agriculture Secy. Ezra Taft Benson, on a goodwill & trade visit to the USSR, preached to a Russian audience of 1,500 in the Central Baptist Church in Moscow Oct. 1. Benson, an ordained apostle (minister) of the Mormon Church, said: "Love all mankind, strive for peace, and all will be well." [See p. 294C1]

South Africa. External Affairs Min. Eric H. Louw defended South Africa's apartheid policies before the UN General Assembly Sept. 28 as efforts to create "peaceful coexistence" between whites & Africans. He attacked foreign criticism as "distorted & false" and made clear that South Africa would not permit UN intervention. [See p. 250B3]

Spain. A Madrid military court sentenced Simon Sanchez Montero & Luis Lucio Lobato, described as Communists, to terms of 20 & 14 years' imprisonment, respectively, Sept. 26 for agitation for an unsuccessful general strike in June. Luis Alberto Solano Madariaga, nephew of historian Salvador de Madariaga, was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment for "military rebellion" by a Madrid court Sept. 29. [See p. 203B3]

Sudan. Premier Ibrahim Abboud announced the permanent appointment Sept. 25 of Maj. Gen. Makboul el-Had as minister of communications, irrigation & agriculture. [See p. 178F2]

Switzerland. Male residents of French-speaking Neuchatel Canton voted by 11,240 to 9,738 Sept. 27 to grant women the right to vote & run for office in cantonal elections. [See p. 39F3]

West Germany. 50,000 miners demonstrated in Bonn Sept. 26 against plans to reduce West Germany's 17 million-ton coal surplus by closing 15 mines employing 50,000 men.

The Adenauer cabinet Sept. 16 approved Economics Min. Ludwig Erhard's plans to impose a 30-mark ($7) per-ton tax on fuel oil to provide funds for miners' relief & modernization of coal mines. [See p. 300D1]

A new Cologne synagogue, built to replace 7 destroyed by the Nazis, was dedicated Sept. 20 by Chancellor Adenauer. [See p. 31G1]

LATIN AMERICA

Colombia. Pres. Alberto Lleras Camargo appointed Oct. 1: Francisco Lemos Arboleda as Communications Minister (succeeding Alonzo Aragon Quintero, who became governor of Valle del Cuaca Province); Dr. Jorge Enrique Gutierrez Anzola as Minister of Government. The U.S. Agriculture Dept. reported Oct. 6 the sale of $31,600,000 worth of surplus farm products (wheat, wheat products, soy & cottonseed oils & tobacco) to Colombia. [See p. 121A3]

Cuba. The Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute announced Sept. 30 the sale of 330,000 long tons of raw sugar to the Soviet Union at 2.905¢ a lb.—.175¢ under the world price. 170,000 tons sold to the Russians in August were reportedly resold on the world market. The government had fixed the 1959 sugar crop at 5,800,000 tons.

The government Sept. 26 decreed the issuance of 100 million pesos (one peso = $1) worth of 20-year 4½% bonds to pay for lands being expropriated under the Agrarian Reform Law.

The Cuban Electric Co., an American & Foreign Power Co. subsidiary, was ordered by the Cuban government Aug. 20 to cut its rates 30.5% from 9¢ to 6¢ per kwh. A government investigating commission, headed by Robert Acosta, had recommended the decrease as well as other changes after an inquiry into the company's finances & administration. Acosta said Sept. 6 that the government had no intention of confiscating the company but had ordered it to put into effect recommendations of the investigation commission. One recommendation was to reduce expenses granted some of the company's officers from $50,000 a year to $3,000. [See p. 235B3]

OBITUARIES

James V. Allred, 60, federal judge in Texas 1939-42 & since 1949, governor of Texas (D.) 1935-39; Sept. 24 in Laredo, Tex. of heart attack.

Bruce Bairnsfeather, 71, English cartoonist, India-born (of British parents) originator of World War I "Old Bill" cartoons; Sept. 29 in Norton, England.

Rev. Rafael Arias Blanco, 53, Roman Catholic archbishop of Caracas, foe of ousted dictator Marcos Perez Jiminez; Sept. 30 in auto accident in Caracas in which an Italian priest, Hermenegildo Carli, also died. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 15F2]

Theodore Brenson, 67, Latvian-born non-objective painter, teacher & art writer; Sept. 21 in Peterborough, N.H.

Enrico de Nicola, 82, first president of Italian Republic (1947-48), provisional president 1946, last president of Chamber of Deputies (1920-24) before Mussolini came to power, Senate president 1950-52, first president of High Constitutional Court (1955-57); Oct. 1 in Torre del Greco, Italy. [See Vol. XII, p. 211H]

Dr. Walter Hollis Eddy, 82, physiologist, researcher in nutrition, vitamins & protein chemistry; Sept. 28 in West Palm Beach, Fla.

Dr. Ross Granville Harrison, 89, Yale biology prof. emeritus, Natl. Research Cncl. head 1938-46, pioneer in embryonic transplantation & culture of animal tissue outside the organism (his work led to discovery of polio virus); Sept. 30 in New Haven, Conn.

Josef Matthias Hauer, 77, Austrian composer, developer of a 12-tone system of music; Sept. 22 in Vienna.

John Hartwell Hillman Jr., 79, industrialist, Texas Gas Transmission Corp. chrmn.; Sept. 25 in Pittsburgh.

Harold Huber, 49, actor; Sept. 29 in New York.

Dr. Harry Dexter Kitson, 73, vocational guidance authority, ex-pres. National Vocational Guidance Association, ex-psychology prof. at Teachers College (Columbia U.), U. of Chicago, Indiana U.; Sept. 25, Mishawaka, Ind.

John H. Kliegl, 89, Bavarian-born co-founder (in 1896) of Kliegl Bros. Stage Lighting Co., co-developer (in 1911) of klieg light (for indoor movie photography); Sept. 30 in N.Y.

Dr. Bela Mittelmann, 60, Hungarian-born psychoanalyst, research psychiatrist, co-author (with A. H. Maslow) of "Principles of Abnormal Psychology"; Oct. 4 in New York of heart attack.

Miguel S. Macedo, 75, Mexican industrialist & multimillionaire, Interior Undersecy. during Diaz regime; Sept. 27 in Los Angeles.

Edwin Alford Morgan, 71, president pro tem of Liberian Senate, national chrmn. of ruling True Whig party since 1945; Oct. 3 in New York of stroke during diabetes treatment.

Donald Marr Nelson, 70, World War II War Production Board chairman, FDR's postwar personal representative to several European nations, ex-pres. Society of Independent Motion Picture Producers; Sept. 29 in Los Angeles of stroke. [See Vol. VIII p. 319D]

George Padmore, 56, Trinidad-born & U.S.-educated political adviser to Ghana Prime Min. Kwame Nkrumah since 1957; Sept. 23 in London of liver ailment. (An ex-CP aide, Padmore had held high positions in pre-World War II Russia but broke with the Communists when Russia allied itself with the anti-Axis Western powers. He revived the Pan-African Congress in 1945.)

Helena Pickard (Mrs. Herbert Rothbarth), 59, British actress, ex-wife of actor Sir Cedric Hardwicke; Sept. 27 in Reading, England.

Vincent (Vinnie) Richards, 56, "boy wonder" of tennis, winner of national doubles title (with Bill Tilden in 1918, '21 & '22, with R. N. Williams in 1925 & '26), national indoor champion in 1919, '23, '24; Sept. 28 in New York of heart attack.

Sid W. Richardson, 68, reputedly U.S.' 3d richest man (following J. P. Getty & H. L. Hunt); Sept. 29 in Rockport, Tex. (Richardson's wealth was estimated at nearly $1 billion, much of it in underground oil reserves. With Clint Murchison, he helped the late Robert R. Young gain control of the N.Y. Central R.R.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 240B3]

Aryeh Leib Shenkar, 82, Russian-born pres. of Israel Mfrs. Assn. since 1925, chrmn. Israel Industrial Bank, Ltd. since 1933; Oct. 3 in Tel Aviv.

Dr. Sumner Huber Slichter, 67, Harvard economics prof., American Economic Assn. pres. 1941, author of "What's Ahead for American Business" & other books; Sept. 27 in Boston.

Mario Stoppani, 64, Italian aviator (he set 40 world records, 16 still unbroken); Sept. 20 in Varese, Italy.

Vera von Schuschnigg, 55, Countess Fugger von Babenhausen, wife of ex-Austrian chancellor Dr. Kurt von Schuschnigg (now government prof. at St. Louis U.); Sept. 18 in St. Louis of cancer. [See Vol. VIII, p. 404L]

MISCELLANEOUS

Juke-Box Convictions. Ernest (Ernie Kippy) Filocomo, 36, Charles Panarella, 37, & Anthony (Dutch) Tuzio, 50, were convicted in Brooklyn Aug. 20 of attempted extortion & coercion. Their convictions followed the February testimony of Sidney Saul, who had told the Select Senate Committee on Improper Labor-Management Practices that they had beaten him to force him to cut them in on his juke-box business. Judge Nathan R. Sobel Sept. 16 imposed a 7½-to-15-year sentence on Filocomo but postponed sentencing the other 2 after the defense attorney said he had new evidence that might justify a new trial for them. [See p. 117B3]

Guenther Fritz Podola, 30, German-born photographer, was convicted in London Sept. 24 of murder for the fatal shooting July 13 of Detective Sgt. Raymond Purdy. He was sentenced the same day to be hanged Oct. 16, but the execution date was canceled by British Home Secy. R. A. Butler Oct. 6 and the case referred to the Court of Criminal Appeal. Prior to the trial, the defense had said Podola had lost his memory and was unable to enter a plea, but he was found to be "fit & sane" in a 9-day pre-trial hearing.

DIVORCED

May Britt, Swedish actress, from actor Edward Gregson; Sept. 29 in Santa Monica, Calif.